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MONTHLY INFORMATION REPORT ON NORTH KOREA (1)

This report is a serial publication giving current and basic political, economic, sociological, and military information in the form of extracts, abstracts, and compact summaries. Unless otherwise indicated, each item presented is a full exploitation. This report covers current newspapers and periodicals, and includes information published up to 14 July 1956.

I. 1946-1955 ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL REPORT

The following item summarizes a report on the national economic and cultural development during the period from 1946 to 1955, dated 15 May 1956 and published in the May 1956 issue of *Kyongje Konsol*, issued by the Central Statistical Bureau of the State Planning Commission in North Korea. The summary follows:

Industry

The total value of industrial production in 1949 was 3.4 times that of 1946. In 1949, the total value of industrial production by the state-operated and cooperative organizations amounted to 4.2 times that of 1946. During the war, industrial production declined sharply. In 1951, it dropped to 47 percent of that of 1949.

Following the armistice, industrial enterprises which had been severely damaged, were rapidly rehabilitated and expanded and many new industrial enterprises were built. As a result, the total value of industrial production by the state-operated and cooperative organizations in 1955 was 2.3 times more than that of 1953, and exceeded the 1949 level by 56 percent, thereby surpassing the industrial production level reached by the Japanese.

During the 10 years since the liberation, the total value of industrial production increased 4.9 times, and that of the state-operated and cooperative organizations, 6.6 times, as shown by the following table:

	<u>1946</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>
Total value of industrial production	100	337	157	178	216	326	485
State-operated and cooperative organizations	100	422	206	237	287	434	658
State-operated industries	100	398	181	208	257	401	606
Cooperative industries	--	100	102	122	123	137	214

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The production of capital goods in 1949 increased to 3.7 times that of 1946, and the production of consumer goods, 2.9 times. The production of capital goods in 1951 dropped 33 percent to equal that of 1949. After the armistice, following a rapid rehabilitation of heavy industrial enterprises, the production of capital goods rose sharply. In 1955, the production of capital goods was 3.1 times that of 1953, and that of consumer goods, 1.7 times.

During the 10 years since the liberation, production by the major heavy and light industries increased at great speed, as shown by the following table:

<u>Industries</u>	<u>1949 Over 1946</u>	<u>1955 Over 1953</u>	<u>1955 Over 1946</u>
Fuels	3.0 times	5.9 times	199 %
Mining	4.0 "	141 %	4.3 times
Metal- lurgical	3.9 "	10.0 times	4.2 "
Machine building and metal processing	5.4 "	2.6 "	17.0 "
Chemical	3.1 "	2.3 "	156 %
Forestry and wood processing	173 %	2.1 "	2.9 %
Textiles	6.9 times	150 %	15.0 times
Marine products	7.8 "	3.8 times	7.0 "
Foodstuffs and luxury	2.4 "	191 %	2.9 "

During the 10 years since the liberation, the machine-building and metal-processing industry made the biggest strides. The total production value of machine-building and metal-processing industry has already exceeded the 1944 level (only in the northern half) by 5.4 times in 1949, and in 1955, it increased to 3.3 times that of 1949.

As compared with 1949, the following increases were made by the various industries in 1955: mining, 107 percent; metallurgical, 109 percent, construction material, 2.8 times; pharmaceutical 2.6 times; glass, ceramic, and porcelain, 4.2 times; paper, 106 percent; textiles, 2.2 times; leather tanning and shoemaking, 196 percent; and foodstuffs and luxury items, 120 percent.

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The production of electric power, fuels, chemicals, and marine products failed to reach the 1949 level in 1955.

The proportion of the machine-building and metal-processing industry and the textile industry in the industrial production during the past 10 years increased noticeably, as illustrated by the following table (in percent):

	<u>1944*</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1955</u>
Machine building and metal processing	1.6	8.1	17.9
Textiles	6.0	11.4	17.2

*Refers to northern half only.

The output of major products by state-operated and cooperative industries increased sharply during the 10 years since the liberation, as shown by the following table:

	<u>1949 Over 1946</u>	<u>1955 Over 1953</u>
Electric power	151 %	3.1 times
Coal	3.2 times	4.6 "
Pig iron	54.0 "	36.0 " (*1)
Steel	29.0 "	38.0 "
Ferroalloys	11.0 "	2.1 " (*2)
Steel materials	11.0 "	22.0 "
Zinc concentrates	2.4 " (*3)	26.0 "
Tungsten ore	131 %	156 %
Blister copper	195.0 times	2.0 times (*2)
Electrolytic copper	4.3 "	182 % (*2)
Base bullion	4.7 "	2.5 times (*2)

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	1949 Over 1946	1955 Over 1953
Electrolytic lead	7.9 "	2.9 " (*2)
Electrolytic silver	14.0 "	8.9 "
Electric motors	2.0 " (*3)	3.6 " (*4)
Transformers	16.0 " (*4)	11.0 "
Winches	127 % (*5)	5.8 "
Lathes	--	20.0 " (*4)
Drilling machines	148 % (*3)	134 %
Crushers	--	2.5 times (*4)
Farm machines and implements	20.0 times	7.2 "
Pumps	8.4 "	9.3 "
Copper wire	--	3.0 " (*2)
Iron wire	3.1 " (*5)	6.2 "
Coke	8.2 " (*5)	4.6 " (*2)
Chemical fertilizer	2.6 "	3.9 " (*2)
Caustic soda	2.8 "	11.0 "
Carbide	3.2 "	11.0 "
Cement	5.2 "	14.0 "
Bricks	10.0 "	36.0 "
Firebricks	3.5 "	9.2 "
Plate glass	--	7.1 " (*2)
Timber	3.0 "	2.4 "
Lumber	176 %	3.8 "
Pulp	156 %	4.3 "

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	1949 Over 1946	1955 Over 1953
Paper	4.2 times	5.1 "
Cotton fabrics	5.8 "	2.2 "
Silk fabrics	3.0 "	3.7 "
Underwear	6.1 "	4.6 "
Work clothes	--	2.7 "
Hosiery	3.5 "	2.9 "
Leather shoes	--	194 %
Canvas shoes	19.0 "	2.3 times
Rubber shoes	18.0 "	168 %
Fish catch	188 % (*3)	2.6 times
Processed marine products	4.1 times (*5)	3.3 "
Salt	2.9 "	5.2 "
Soy sauce	29.0 "	138 %
Bean paste	--	156 %
Edible oils	--	103 %
Tobacco	2.4 "	137 %
Soap	101 %	128 %

(*1) refers to production increase of 1955 over 1946.

(*2) " " " 1955 over 1954.

(*3) " " " 1949 over 1948.

(*4) " " " 1955 over 1949.

(*5) " " " 1949 over 1947.

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As compared with the 1944 level, production of major products by the state-operated and cooperative industries in 1955 increased as follows: zinc concentrates, 3.6 times; ferro alloy, 112 percent; unfinished steel, 2.5 times; crude gold, 3.5 times; electrolytic silver, 127 percent; electrolytic copper, 105 percent; electrolytic lead, 130 percent; crushers, 4 times; farm machines and implements, 30 times; pumps, 18 times; bricks, 200 times; artificial slate, 2.4 times; timber, 110 percent; lumber, 160 percent; pulp, 132 percent; paper, 2.3 times; cotton fabrics (excluding domestic handicraft goods), 46 times; silk fabrics, (excluding domestic handicraft goods), 8.3 times; underwear, 26 times; hosiery, 13 times; rubber shoes, 155 percent; edible oils, 132 percent; and tobacco, 151 percent. Because of severe damages to industrial enterprises during the war, the 1955 production of electric power, coal, pig iron, coke, chemical fertilizer, and cement, etc., failed to reach either the 1944 or the 1949 production level. Heavy and light industrial goods, such as direct-current generators, transformers, electric motors, various insulators for high-tension lines, silicon steel plates, steel tubes, hollow electrodes, new type lathes, circular-moored-net fishing boats, boilers, animal-drawn sowing and weeding machines, plate glass, newsprint, high quality silk fabrics of various kinds, enamelware, bakelite goods for daily necessities, and various medicines which had not been produced before the liberation were newly manufactured during the 10-year period.

Ownership of industries have changed considerably since the liberation as the following table illustrates (in percent):

	<u>1946</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1955</u>
Industries of state-operated and cooperative organizations	72.4	90.7	98.3
State-operated industries	72.4	85.5	90.6
Industries of cooperative organizations	0	5.2	7.7
Private industries	27.6	9.3	1.7
Handicrafts	4.4	1.5	0.6

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Agriculture

Although a considerable part of the cultivated area was ruined due to the war, the acreage of paddy field has been increased systematically. The following table shows the fluctuations of total area under cultivation and areas sown to rice and dry-field crops (in percent):

	<u>1946</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>
Total area	100	122	125	109	116	119	121	120
Paddy rice	100	114	113	98	105	111	116	117
Dry-field crops	100	131	134	119	129	130	129	128

The area sown to industrial crops in 1950 rose to 144 percent that of 1946, with the area sown to cotton increasing 142 percent and to tobacco 5.4 times. The area sown to industrial crops was reduced sharply during the war. The area sown to tobacco in 1955 was 5.2 times greater than in 1946, but the area sown to other industrial crops was reduced by about one half.

The total output of grain crops increased to 141 percent in 1948 as compared with 1946. The agricultural output dropped markedly during the war period. Thanks to the various measures and assistance of the government, such as the supplying of greater quantities of chemical fertilizers farm machines and implements, expansion of irrigated area, and wide-scale introduction of advanced farming methods, agricultural output has increased during the postwar period in spite of continued natural disasters. Agricultural output for the period from 1946 to 1955 is given in the following table (1946 equals 100):

	<u>1947</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>
Total grains	109	141	140	119	129	123	118	123
Rice	105	130	111	89	104	117	98	118
Wheat and barley	156	183	254	181	228	193	234	236
Chinese broom corn	113	150	170	194	202	144	144	157
Maize	123	213	240	228	221	143	196	230
Potatoes	105	130	145	123	124	81	118	121
Tobacco	356	416	500	234	117	115	295	292

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Because of the various measures taken to increase the output of high-yield agricultural crops since the liberation, the proportion of rice and maize in the total grain output has risen, as illustrated by the following table:

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>
Total grain output	100	100	100	100
Rice	44	45	47	53
Maize	14	14	14	15

The total output of fruits in 1955 was 135 percent that of 1953. The number of state agricultural and stock farms has grown considerably. Since the armistice, the number of farm machine hiring stations and tractors has increased sharply and the area worked by these stations expanded, as shown by the following table:

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>
No of state agricultural and stock farms	100	576	624	595
No of farm machine hiring stations	--	100	107	300
No of tractors (in 15 h p units) in farm machine hiring stations	--	100	103	391
Area worked by farm machine hiring stations	--	100	170	385

(Reduction in the number of state agricultural and stock farms in 1955 over that of 1954 is due to consolidation.)

The livestock industry was developed systematically during the period of peaceful construction. As compared with 1946, number of livestock increased as follows in 1949: milk cows, 125 percent; Korean cows, 167 percent; pigs, 3 times; and sheep and goats, 184 percent. Compared with the 1944 level, this was an increase of 4 percent in Korean cows and 71 percent in pigs. As compared with 1949, the number of Korean cows was reduced by 65 percent and pigs by 58 percent in 1952. As a result, the number of Korean cows and pigs has not yet reached the prewar level.

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The cocoon output in 1949 was three times greater than that of 1946. The cocoon output in 1955 increased to 111 percent that of 1953, but because of severe wartime damages to the industry, it was still unable to reach the prewar level.

The agricultural cooperatives which were first organized in 1953 on the basis of voluntary participation of the farmers are being further strengthened and developed, as shown by the following table:

	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>
Total no of agricultural cooperatives	806	10,098	12,132
No of type 2 cooperatives	--	2,176	950
No of type 3 cooperatives	--	1,922	11,182

Of the total arable land the proportion of acreage under cultivation held by the agricultural cooperatives was 0.6 percent in 1953, 30.9 percent in 1954, and 48.8 percent in 1955. Of the total farm households, the proportion of households embraced by the agricultural cooperatives was 1.2 percent in 1953, 31.8 percent in 1954, and 49 percent in 1955. As of the end of February 1956, the number of type 2 and type 3 agricultural cooperatives reached 14,651, of which 96 percent were type 3 cooperatives. As of the end of February 1956, the proportion of arable land under cultivation held by the agricultural cooperatives amounted to 62.1 percent of the total arable land, and the proportion of farm households embraced by the agricultural cooperatives reached 65.6 percent of the total households.

After liberation, the socialist sector in the rural economy was substantially increased by the growth of state agricultural and stock farms and the rapid development of agricultural cooperatives in the postwar periods.

The following table shows a breakdown of areas under cultivation according to the various economic forms in percent of the total area under cultivation:

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	<u>1946</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>
Socialist economic form	--	1.7	3.9	5.8	48.5
State-operated	--	1.7	3.9	4.2	4.6
Cooperative-operated	--	--	--	1.6	43.9
Small-commodity economic form	96.8	95.1	95.0	93.7	51.0
Private capital economic form	3.2	3.2	1.1	0.5	0.5

The following table shows a breakdown of total agricultural output according to the various economic forms in percent of the total agricultural output:

	<u>1946</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>
Socialist economic form	--	3.2	8.0	11.5	55.4
State-operated	--	3.2	8.0	8.2	12.2
Cooperative-operated	--	--	--	3.3	43.2
Small-commodity economic form	94.4	91.4	90.1	87.9	44.0
Private capital economic form	5.6	5.4	1.9	0.6	0.6

Transportation and Communications

During the war railroad transportation suffered more severe damage than other branches. However, even under the war conditions, the volume of railway freight haulage increased, such as a 40-percent increase in 1952 over 1951. In the postwar period, railway transportation was rehabilitated rapidly. Railway freight haulage in 1955 exceeded that of 1949 by 3 percent.

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In the postwar period, motor transportation was rapidly developed. The volume of motor freight haulage in 1955 was six times that of 1949. Index figures on development of transportation and communication are given in the following table (1946 is the base year; equals 100):

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>
Railroad freight haulage	497	177	325	440	512
Railroad freight turnover	522	136	304	411	582
Motor freight haulage	627	290	956	2,136	3,782
Motor freight turnover	386	498	716	1,054	1,535
Ship freight haulage	295	59	116	177	281
Ship freight turnover	144	26	44	61	94
Total route length of telegraph wire	149	108	102	131	129
Total length of telegraph wire	143	84	88	104	111
Ordinary mail matters handled	600	327	406	597	681

International and domestic air transport service was open in 1954. In 1955, the Central Broadcasting Station began operations with modern equipment. As of the end of 1955, the number of radio broadcasting stations increased 125 percent and that of line broadcasting stations three times as compared with the end of 1953.

Capital Construction

During the period of peaceful construction, investment in capital construction for the industrial branches increased systematically. In particular, investments in the electrical, machine building, mining, metallurgical, and light industry branches increased considerably. A survey of investments in capital construction for the industrial and transport fields during the period before the Korean war is shown in the following table (1947 equals 100):

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<u>Industry</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>
Electric power	453	695
Machine building	327	596
Mining	204	392
Fuel	206	161
Metal	138	276
Chemical	128	181
Light	182	270
Transport	256	258

Of the total volume of capital construction investments for 1949, the proportion of investments in the field of production amounted to 69.9 percent, with 44.3 percent for industry, 11.3 percent for agriculture, and 10.8 percent for transportation and communications.

During the peaceful construction period, large enterprises severely damaged by the Japanese, such as the Hwanghae Ironworks, Kim Ch'ae Ironworks, Kangson Steelworks, Ch'ongjin Steelworks, P'yongyang Machine Building Plant, Sup'ung Power Plant, Puryong Power Plant, P'yongyang Chemical Plant, and Ch'ongjin Textile Mill were rehabilitated and expanded. New shops, such as the No 4 open-hearth and sheet metal shops of the Hwanghae Ironworks, the zinc shop of the Mump'yong Smelter, the copper electrolytic and zinc shops of the Namp'o Smelter, the lead electrolytic shop of the Hungnam Smelter, the contact-process sulfuric acid shop of the Hungnam Fertilizer Plant, the 142-inch paper machine shop of Kilchu Pulp Mill, and new large-scale industrial enterprises such as Kangso Electric Appliances Factory, Anju Coal Mine, Namp'o Glass Factory, Namp'o Soda Factory, and P'yongyang Textile Mill were built.

During the peaceful construction period, 123,000 chongbo [one chongbo is about 2.45 acres] of arable land and 38,000 chongbo of irrigated area were either rehabilitated or developed. Also, more than 90 kilometers of railway tracks was newly laid and 78 kilometers of railway lines was electrified.

Of the total volume of investment in capital construction in 1949, the proportion of investment in nonindustrial construction amounted to 30.1 percent, of which 15.5 percent was invested in the construction of educational, cultural, and public health establishments, and 11.2 percent in housing construction.

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Even during the war period, enormous capital construction work was undertaken and large-scale machine-building factories and textile mills were built.

The total volume of investments in capital construction during the period from 1953 to 1955 amounted to 63.2 billion won (in terms of value estimated as of 1 January 1950). A survey of investment in capital construction from 1949 and 1953-1955 is shown in the following table (1949 equals 100):

	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>
Total volume of investments	135	373	441
Production	150	370	476
Industry	151	348	518
Agriculture	159	210	402
Transportation and communications	171	707	498
Commerce and government issuing offices	41	116	117
Non-industry	102	381	359
Educational and cultural establishments	22	267	172
Public health establishments	48	151	252
Housing	98	353	430

Investments in capital construction for heavy industry in 1955 rose to 145 percent that of 1954; 2.4 times for electric power industry, 146 percent for machine-building industry, 153 percent for coal industry, 142 percent for metal industry, 164 percent for chemical industry, and 3.2 times for cement industry. Investments in capital construction for light industry rose to 164 percent and 2.4 times in textile industry.

During the period from the armistice to 1955, more than 70 large and small industrial enterprises including the following were newly built: Huich'on Machine Tool Plant, Huich'on Precision Instrument Plant, Kiyang Machinery Plant, P'yongyang Textile Machinery Plant, Taesong Brick Factory, Kangnam Brick Factory, Sinuiju Celotex Factory, Hamhung Fireproof Board Factory, Saenggiriyong Tile Factory, Namp'o Construction Tools Plant, West P'yongyang Lumber Mill, P'yongyang Textile Mill, Kusong Textile Mill, Sinuiju Enameled Ironware Factory, and P'yongyang Daily Necessities Combined Factory.

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Also, over 230 large and small enterprises including the following have been partially or completely rehabilitated or expanded: the generating facilities of power plants at Sup'ung, Changjin-gang, Hoch'on-gang, Pujon-gang, and Puryong; the blast furnaces and coke ovens of Kim Ch'aek Ironworks; the open-hearth furnaces and large rolling shop of Hwanghae Ironworks; the steel-refining, rolling, and ferroalloy shops of Songjin Steelworks; the steel-refining and rolling shops of Kangson Steelworks; the rotary furnaces of Ch'ongjin Steelworks; smelting furnace of the Namp'o Smelter; the refining and electrolytic shops of Mump'yong Smelter; the ore-dressing facilities of Songhung, Kumdok, Songch'on, Myongmi, Mannyon, Ch'onnam, Ch'onma, Ulsan, Musan, and Ongjin Mine; the Choyang, Aoji, Kogonwon, Hamyon, Onsong, Hap'o, Sin-yuson, and Anju Coal Mine; Pukchung Machinery Plant; Nagwon Machinery Plant; Ch'ongjin Shipyard; Kim Ch'aek Shipyard; West P'yongyang Railway Factory; Wonsan Railway Factory; Ch'ongjin Railway Factory; Nahung Railway Factory; facilities of Hungnam Fertilizer Plant for manufacturing ammonium sulphate fertilizer; carbide, ammonium, and caustic soda shops of Pongung Chemical Plant; Yongan Chemical Plant; Haeju Chemical Plant; Sunch'on Lime-Nitrogen Fertilizer Plant; Sunghori Cement Plant; Ch'onnaeri Cement Plant; Komusan Cement Plant; Haeju Cement Plant; Namp'o Glass Factory; Hwagyeong Lumber Mill; Yonsa Lumber Mill; East P'yongyang Lumber Mill; Manp'o Lumber Mill; Wiyon Lumber Mill; Musan Lumber Mill; Sinuiju Wool Spinning and Weaving Mill; P'yongyang Silk-reeling Mill; Nyongbyon Weaving Mill; Pakch'on Silk Weaving Mill; Sinuiju Paper Mill; Hoeryong Paper Mill; Kilchu Pulp Mill; Sinuiju Oil Factory; and Ch'ongjin Oil Factory.

As of 1 January 1956, the output of major manufactured goods has increased as follows, as compared with 1 January 1954: electric power, 2.4 times; steel, 13 times; rolled steel products, 138 percent; ferroalloy 3.7 times; carbide, 6.3 times; bricks, 2.6 times; firebricks, 155 percent; lumber, 149 percent; paper, 3.3 times; cotton fabrics, 3 times; cotton thread, 3.3 times; rubber shoes, 145 percent; canvass shoes, 2 times. As compared with 1 January 1955, the output of major manufactured goods on 1 January 1956 has increased as follows: electric power, 2.8 times; blister copper, 2 times; chemical fertilizer, 2.9 times; sulfuric acid, 4.5 times; cement, 121 percent, and raw silk, 185 percent.

Since the armistice, 37,700 chongbo of arable land and 90,000 chongbo of irrigated area have been rehabilitated and developed. Also, 895 kilometers of railway tracks were newly laid or restored, and 1,285 schools and 182 hospitals were newly built or completely rehabilitated.

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Labor Productivity and Number of Workers and Office Employees

During the peaceful construction period, labor productivity in the field of industry and transportation rose as follows (1946 equals 100):

	<u>1947</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>
Industry	151	208	257
Railway transportation	194	266	282

During the postwar period, labor productivity has improved at great speed and far exceeded the prewar level. The following table shows the growth of output per worker (1953 equals 100)

	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>
Industry	127	151
Capital construction	123	130
Railway transportation	174	240

In 1955, labor productivity rose to 132 percent in industry and to 107 percent in railway transportation as compared with 1949, and to 3.4 times in industry and 3 times in railway transportation as compared with 1946.

The number of workers and office employees in state-operated enterprises increased considerably since the liberation as shown by the following table:

	<u>1946</u>	<u>1947</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>
Total number in people's economic field	100	141	170	217	161	221	265	294
Total number in non-budgetary field	100	139	164	220	141	205	263	303
Workers	100	139	164	215	144	209	261	306
Industry	100	112	121	158	92	106	139	169
Workers	100	113	121	154	92	104	135	170
Capital construction				100	42	111	161	183
Workers				100	45	118	167	194

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	<u>1946</u>	<u>1947</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>
Transport and communi- cations				100	88	95	107	110
Workers				100	98	106	118	124
Agriculture				100	168	333	282	291
Workers				100	166	325	286	294

National Income and Living Standard

Since the liberation, the national income has increased substantially as follows (1946 equals 100):

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>
Total national income	209	145	196	232
Industry	408	238	360	473
Agriculture	146	111	124	127

Since the liberation, the proportion of socialist economy in the production of national income has increased considerably. The following table shows a breakdown of the production of national income by economic forms (based on the fixed value of 1948):

	<u>1946</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>
Socialist economic form	14.8	44.5	45.6	55.5	77.0
State management	14.6	40.3	39.4	48.4	53.4
Cooperative management	0.2	4.2	6.2	7.1	23.6
Small-commodity economic form	64.2	46.6	51.2	41.4	20.7
Private capital economic form	21.0	8.9	3.2	3.1	2.3

In the postwar period, the government enforced state retail price reductions on four occasions. As a result, the people saved approximately 30 billion won from those price cuts. The retail price index of state-operated and cooperative trade is shown in the following table:

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	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>
Retail price index of state-operated and cooperative commerce (Includes rations)	100	84	314	219	154	137
Index of free sale prices				100	62	53

The prices in the free markets also fell considerably because of the price cuts in the state and cooperative trade. The monetary wage of workers and office employees rose considerably after the armistice because of higher labor productivity and enforcement of the pay-raise system. The monetary wages of workers and office employees in 1955 rose to 135 percent of that of 1953. The real wages of the workers and office employees have risen because of the increased monetary wages and the price cuts since the armistice. In addition, workers and office employees receive great benefits from the state budget in the form of subsidies for social insurance and social maintenance, various monetary prizes, free rest and recuperation, and free medical treatment and education. The government spent 5.6 billion won in 1953, 7.9 billion won in 1954, and 9.5 billion won in 1955 for social and cultural services.

During the postwar period, houses for workers and office employees with a floor space of more than 3.5 million square meters were built.

Since the armistice, the government supplied the farmers with 185,000 tons of seed and provisions, advanced loans amounting to 2.8 billion won (more than 5.5 billion won throughout the wartime and postwar period), and gave them 65,000 tons of grain grants.

After the liberation, the state and cooperative commodity turnover made a substantial growth on the basis of the development of industry and agriculture and of the increasing requirements of the people. The value of retail commodities handled by the state and cooperative trade in 1955 (in terms of the 1948 price level) exceeded that of 1949 by 70 percent, of which the state trade increased by 92 percent and the cooperative trade 146 percent. In 1955, the number of state and cooperative trade organs increased to 168 percent of that of 1949; of this number, stores increased by 70 percent and restaurants by 59 percent. The following table shows the increase in the volume of commodity turnover handled by the state and cooperative trade organs since the armistice (1953 and 1954 indicated as index figures):

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	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>
Soy sauce	100	214	301
Bean cake	100	189	528
Marine products	100	278	421
Vegetables	100	196	402
Salt	100	104	144
Cotton fabrics	100	150	185
Silk fabrics		100	157
Underwear		100	120
Footwear	100	117	187

The volume of retail commodity turnover handled by the state and cooperative trade organs in 1955, as compared with 1949, increased as follows: soy sauce, 105 percent; vegetables, 5.4 times; salt, 150 percent; cotton fabrics, 5.8 times; and footwear, 120 percent.

Since the liberation, the ratio of commodity turnover for state and cooperative trade organs increased substantially while that of the private trade sector dropped as shown by the following table:

	<u>1946</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>
State and cooperative trade	3.5	56.5	67.5	71.9	84.6
State trade	0.1	27.9	32.0	39.1	50.6
Cooperative trade	3.4	28.6	35.5	32.8	34.0
Private trade	96.5	43.5	32.5	28.1	15.4

(The value of rationed goods is based on the free sale prices in the state and cooperative stores.)

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The following table shows the growth in the number of schools and students since the liberation:

	<u>1946</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>
People's schools	100	156	139	148	152
Students	100	125	118	123	124
Lower middle schools	100	427	468	485	507
Students	100	466	414	474	526
Higher middle schools	--	100	94	112	126
Students	--	100	70	84	103
Secondary special schools	100	246	293	279	254
Students	100	345	277	331	264
Higher institutions	100	375	375	400	400
Students	100	382	248	340	395

In 1955, the number of people's schools increased 2.7 times and that of students 1.7 times as compared with 1944. There was not a single higher institution under the Japanese rule, but in 1955, over 12,000 students were studying at 12 higher institutions.

The following table shows the growth of cultural facilities and publications since the liberation (1946 equals 100):

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>
Theaters and motion movie houses	146	134	148	245	253
Seats	149	68	87	121	174
Libraries	303	280	517	523	529
Books	304	392	475	829	1,743
Newspapers	135	96	96	109	126
Circulation	289	121	146	196	255

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	<u>1949</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>
Periodicals	159	48	62	100	107
Circulation	1,226	375	645	2,123	2,522
Books	276	164	194	276	436
Copies	605	583	453	708	1,187
Textbooks	419	102	168	246	447
Copies	197	48	59	165	199

Compared with 1944, the number of theaters and movie houses rose to 2.8 times, that of libraries 26 times, and that of newspapers 4.1 times in 1955.

The expansion of the public health network since the liberation is shown by the following table (1946 equals 100):

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>
No of hospitals	206	226	387	319	333
No of beds	326	535	681	778	787
No of outpatient clinics	918	851	853	1,033	1,097
No of physicians	182	104	121	164	207

Foreign Trade and Foreign Aid

The total volume of foreign trade in 1949 was 17 times that of 1946, and in 1955 it was 154 percent of 1953.

During the postwar period, the Soviet Union, People's Republic of China, and other peoples democracies sent us gratis factory facilities, raw materials and fuel, construction equipment, agricultural implement, transportation facilities, communication equipment, scientific research facilities, scientific manuals, laboratory chemicals, livestock, grains, cotton fabrics, silk fabrics, wool fabrics, underwear, etc. They also sent technicians to construct factories, railroads, and buildings.

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II. TAX REDUCTION AND EXEMPTION

Receipts from the resident income tax have been occupying an increasingly smaller percentage of the total budgetary revenues, according to Pang Tong-myong, director of the Taxation Bureau of the North Korean Ministry of Finance. In an article entitled "The Significance of the Newly Revised Resident Income Tax" which appeared in the January 1956 issue of the P'yongyang Kyongje Konsol, Pang reports that the revenue from resident income tax made up 57.2 percent of the national revenues in 1945; but the percentage declined to 55.5 percent in 1946, 36.7 percent in 1947, 29.9 percent in 1948, 27 percent in 1949, 25.7 percent in 1950, 22.9 percent in 1951, 24.8 percent in 1952, 21.4 percent or 4,112,000,000 won in 1953, 13.2 percent in 1954, and 9.3 percent (estimated) in 1955. Another P'yongyang periodical, Inmin, reports in an article in its April 1956 issue that the estimated percentage of 9.3 percent for 1955 amounted to 3 billion won.

Both the Kyongje Konsol and Inmin articles report that the government has consistently taken steps to reduce the tax burden of the people. For instance, the Inmin article, entitled "The Popular Character of Tax Policy of Our Country" by An Kwang-jop (not further identified), states that, rather than raising taxes during wartime, the government abolished certain local taxes, i.e., the house tax, lot tax, and vehicle tax, and exempted destitute farmers from paying taxes in kind. A series of decrees and decisions on tax reduction and cancellations of delinquent taxes and loans was issued by the North Korean Supreme People's Assembly and the Cabinet in 1955 and 1956. At its 10th and 11th sessions, according to the Inmin article, the assembly revised laws governing the resident income tax, agricultural tax in kind, and resident local autonomy tax.

The Inmin article reports that the new resident income tax law abolished the private transaction tax, and revised the tax rates, particularly to reduce the tax burden of all handicrafts men, business men, and merchants. According to the Kyongje Konsol article, the revised tax rates will be 40 percent for workers and office employees.

According to the revised agricultural taxes in kind, the Inmin article said, the tax rates for the different income brackets are not altered. Several new low tax rates were established on the basis of the fertility and a part of land to benefit poor farmers further. The over-all tax burden of the farmers will be reduced annually in terms of over 100,000 tons of grain. The article further says that by paying their taxes in kind the farmers will have intermediary exploitation by speculative merchants and loan sharks. As the rationalized industries increase their production, the government will further reduce the agricultural taxes in kind to encourage direct exchange of farm products for industrial goods through the market, the article says.

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The revised resident local autonomy tax law calls for a reduction of tax obligations of workers, farmers, handicraftsmen, and poor merchants, according to the Inmin article. This reduction alone will benefit the taxpayers to the amount of about 300 million won in 1956. The article reports that a farm household which has primary and secondary agricultural income of less than 60,000 won a year is given a tax exemption on the secondary agricultural income. This will allow the farm household to develop rapidly its source of secondary income, e.g., livestock and poultry.

In addition to the revised agricultural taxes in kind and revised resident local autonomy tax adopted by the Supreme People's Assembly, the North Korean Cabinet has taken further steps to lighten the obligations of the farmers. According to Director Pang, who wrote the Kyongje Konsol article, Cabinet Decision No 57 of 24 June 1955 exempted destitute farmers and dependent families of military personnel from paying the delinquent amount of their pre-1955 taxes in kind (including meat delivery), loan grain, and grain obtained by other arrangements. (According to the Inmin article, the delinquent part of the tax in kind grain and loan grain is over 70,000 tons.) This exemption, if computed on the basis of the state purchase price, would amount to about 486 million won. Furthermore, under the cabinet decision, 124,000 farm households were exempted from repaying the Farmers Bank loans amounting to 1,355,000,000 won unpaid up to 1953.

Tax benefits were also granted to private manufacturers and merchants. The Kyongje Konsol article reported that, under Cabinet Decision No 42 adopted on 1 August 1955, 41,587 [sic] private manufacturers and merchants who had not paid taxes amounting to 742,813,000 won by June 1955 were given a tax exemption or reduction. Also, 6,982 merchants and manufacturers who owed the government a total of 157,745,000 won were given an extension of the time for payment.

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III. BIOGRAPHIC

A. Participants in Session of Democratic Front

According to the P'yongyang Minju Choson of 27 May 1956, the following persons attended the enlarged session of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Unification of the Fatherland on 24 and 25 May 1956.

1. Members of Central Committee, Democratic Front for the Unification of the Fatherland

Kim Il-song, Kim Tu-bong (Tu-pong), Hong Myong-hui, Ch'oe Yong-gon (Yong-kon), Pak Chong-ae, Kim Il, Ch'oe Ch'ang-ik, Pak Ch'ang-ok, Kim Ch'ang-man, Yi Yong, Hong Ki-hwang, Kim Tar-hyon (Tal-hyon), Kim Ch'on-hae, Yi Kung-no (Kuk-no), Chong No-sik, Kim Ch'ang-jun (Ch'ang-chun), Yi Chong-man, Paek Nam-un, Kim Won-bong (Won-pong), Han Sor-ya (Sol-ya), Yi Ki-yong, So Hwi, Kang Yang-uk, Kim Se-ryul, Pak Yong-guk (Yong-kuk), Chang Sun-myong, Ho Chong-suk, Yi Ki-sek, Pak Kyong-su, Hong Ki-ju (Ki-chu), Chu Hwang-sop.

Also Chong Song-on, Hyon Ch'il-chong, Kim Pyong-je (Pyong-che), Yi Yong-gyu (Yong-kyu), Pak Sin-dok (Sin-tok), Song Chu-sik, Yun Ching-u, Yi Man-gyu (Man-kyu), Sin Chin-u, Ho Song-t'aek, Yi Ho-rim, Ho Pyong-nyul, Na Sung-gyu (Sung-kyu), Kim Tog-yong (Tok-yong), Yi Myon-sang, Chong Kwan-ch'ol, Yi Pyong-nam, Kim Ki-su, Yi Pyong-ho, O Ki-yong, Yi Kum-sun, Ku Chae-ch'ang, Yi Yong-son, O Yun-hwan, Cho Yong-se, Yi Kyu, Yu Sun-hui, Ch'oe Chae-rin, Yi Chung-gun (Chung-kun), and Ko Yong-sun.

2. Officials of Korean Labor Party

Pak Kum-ch'ol -- Vice-chairman, Central Committee

Pak Ui-wan -- Candidate member, Presidium, Central Committee

Chong Chun-t'aek -- Member, Central Committee

Kim Ik-son -- Chairman, Control Committee, Central Committee

3. Officials of North Korean Democratic Party

Yi Kwang-guk (Kwang-kuk) -- Vice-chairman, Central Committee

Ko Chun-t'aek -- Vice-chairman, Central Committee

Kim Song-yul -- Chairman, P'yongyang Committee

Han Tong-baek (Tong-paek) -- Chairman, P'yongan-namdo Committee

Kim Song-nyong (Sok-yong) -- Chairman, P'yongan-pukto Committee

Kwon O-gyong (O-kyong) -- Chairman, Hamgyong-namdo Committee

Kim Myong-jun (Myong-chun) -- Chairman, Hamgyong-pukto Committee

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- Yi Ku-il -- Chairman, Hwanghae-namdo Committee
 Son Ch'ol -- Chairman, Hwanghae-pukto Committee
 Yim T'aek -- Chairman, Chagang-do Committee
 O Che-yong -- Chairman, Kangwon-do Committee
3. Officials of Ch'ondo Sect Ch'ongu Party
 Kang U -- Chairman, Central Auditing Committee
 Ch'oe Kyong-hui -- Chairman, P'yongyang Committee
 Ch'oe Tu-ch'an -- Chairman, P'yongan-namdo Committee
 Kwon O-gil (O-kil) -- Chairman, P'yongan-namdo Committee
 Chon Sang-gun (Sang-kun) -- Chairman, Hamgyong-namdo Committee
- Kwon Yong-u -- Chairman, Hamgyong-pukto Committee
 Yi Ch'ang-do (Ch'ang-to) -- Chairman, Hwanghae-pukto Committee
- Kim Il-son -- Chairman, Chagang-do Committee
 Chong Yun-jok (Yun-pok) -- Chairman, Kangwon-do Committee
4. Members of Korean Independence Party
 Kim Ui-hwan and Paek Sung-il
5. Members of Working People's Party
 Yi Yo-song, Yi Mun-hong, Son Tu-hwan, Yi Im-su, Yi Tong-son, and Son Kil-sang
6. Members of People's Republican Party
 Yi Pyong-hui, Chong Se-ho, Kim Hyong-t'ae, and Ch'oe Sok-sun
7. Members of Democratic Independence Party
 Kim Mu-sam, Hong Ki-mun, Kim Yong-jun (Yong-chun) Yi Sang-gap (Sang-kap), Pak P'il-wan, Yu Ki-yol, and Min Chung-sik
8. Members of New Progressive Party
 Kim Yong-un and Yi Chin
9. Members of Social Democratic Party
 Yi Chae-hyang, Yu Hae-bong (Hae-pong), and Pak Ki-ho

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10. Members of Democratic Korean Independence Party
Yi Nung-jong (Nung-chong) and Chong Chong-sik
11. Member of Working Masses Party
Mun Min-un
12. Officials of North Korean Christians League
Pyon In-so -- Vice-chairman, Central Committee
Kim Kwang-hyon -- Secretary, Central Committee
Kim Ung-yul -- Chairman, P'yongyang Committee
Yun Pong-jin (Pong-chin) -- Chairman, P'yongan-namdo Committee

Chong Ch'ang-sun -- Chairman, P'yongan-pukto Committee
Yu Ang-son -- Chairman, Hamgyong-namdo Committee
Chong Chi-un -- Chairman, Hamgyong-pukto Committee
Han Tong-gyu (Tong-kyu) -- Chairman, Hwanghae-namdo Committee

Yi Kap-son -- Chairman, Chagang-do Committee
Kim Sok-pok -- Chairman, Kangwon-do Committee
13. Members of Konmin Hoe
Pak Ch'ang-gu (Ch'ang-ku) and Pak Tong-yol
14. Members of South Korean Democratic Christians Alliance
Sol Pyong-ho and Kim Uk
15. Member of Autonomous Women's League
U Pong-un
16. Representative of General Federation of Koreans Residing in Japan
Hwang Pong-gu (Pong-ku)
17. Delegates of Koreans Residing in Japan Visiting the Fatherland
Yim Kwang-ch'ol (leader), Yi Hung-yol, and Pak Hyong-nam
18. Officials of Religious Groups
Yi Kun-sop -- Adviser, Guidance Committee, Ch'ondogyo Church

STAT

Kim Hae-jin (Hae-chin) -- Vice-chairman, Central Committee, Korean Buddhist League

Hong Sung-guk (Sung-kuk) -- Vice-chairman, Central Committee, All-Korean Confucian League

19. Religious Personages

Chang Hong-bom (Hong-pom) -- Minister a Christian church, Hwanghae-namdo

Kim Se-hong -- Minister, a Christian church, P'yongan-pukto

Kong Song-t'aek -- Minister, a Christian church, P'yongan-pukto

Kim Kwang-dok (Kwang-tok) -- Missionary, a Christian church, P'yongan-pukto

Pak Ch'an-sun -- Missionary, a Christian church, P'yongan-pukto

Cho Sung-ui -- Minister, a Christian church, P'yongan-namdo

Sok Kun-ok -- Minister, a Christian church, P'yongan-namdo

Han Yong-p'ung -- Minister, a Christian church, P'yongan-namdo

Kim Tong-gyu (Tong-kyu) -- Minister, a Christian church, P'yongan-namdo

Chong Ok-hyon -- Minister, a Christian church, Hwanghae-namdo

Song Chong-man -- Elder, a Christian church, Hwanghae-namdo

Hong Sun-sik -- Elder, a Christian church, Hwanghae-namdo

Yi Chin-yong -- Minister, a Christian church, Hwanghae-pukto

Kim Yong-sung -- Elder, a Christian church, Kangwon-do

Song Mong-un -- Missionary, a Christian church, Hamgyong-namdo

Yi T'ae-min -- Minister, a Christian church, Hamgyong-pukto

Kim Ch'ang-uk -- Minister, a Christian church, Chagang-do

Ch'oe Ch'ang-sin -- Minister, a Christian church, P'yongyang

Yi Yong-nin (Yong-in) -- Minister, a Christian church, P'yongyang

Sok Yu-sil -- Missionary, a Christian church, P'yongyang

Yi Yong-t'ae -- Minister, a Christian church, P'yongyang

Kim Ch'ang-nim (Ch'ang-im) -- Minister, a Christian church, P'yongyang

Yi Un-suk -- Missionary, a Christian church, Hwanghae-pukto

Kim Chun-ho -- Minister, a Christian church, P'yongan-pukto

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Yi Mu-song -- Minister, a Christian church, Chagang-do
Kim Ch'on-yong -- Minister, a Christian church, P'yongan-namdo
Kim Sok-t'ae -- Minister, a Christian church, P'yongan-pukto
Kim So-jin (So-chin) -- Minister, a Christian church, P'yongan-pukto
Hong Chong-sop -- Minister, a Christian church, P'yongan-pukto
Yi In-sop -- Minister, a Christian church, Hamgyong-namdo
Yi Sung-gyu (Sung-kyu) -- Minister, a Christian church, P'yongyang
Yun Yo-hyon -- Minister, a Christian church Hwanghae-namdo
Ch'oe Yong-hwan -- Minister, a Christian church, P'yongan-pukto
Yi Chu-hong -- Minister, a Christian church, Hamgyong-namdo
Kim Ch'ang-gun (Ch'ang-kun) -- Minister, a Christian church, P'yong-
yang
Yi In-guk (In-kuk) -- Minister, a Christian church, Hwanghae-namdo
Pak Yun-sun -- Minister, a Christian church, P'yongan-namdo
Yi Hang-sop -- Minister, a Christian church, Hwanghae-namdo
Paek Un-hak -- Minister, a Christian church, P'yongan-pukto
Ch'oe Chong-sik -- Minister, a Christian church, P'yongan-pukto
Chi Kun-il -- Minister, a Christian church, P'yongan-pukto
So Yon-su -- Minister, a Christian church, P'yongyang
Yi Ik-t'ae -- Minister, a Christian church, P'yongan-namdo
Yi Kyom-no -- Minister, a Christian church, P'yongan-namdo
O Ha-sun -- Missionary, a Christian church, Hamgyong-pukto
Yi Sun-nam -- Missionary, a Christian church, P'yongan-pukto
Kim Yon-hu -- Missionary, a Christian church, Kangwon-do
Yun Myong-suk -- Missionary, a Christian church, Hamgyong-pukto
Kim Ae-gyong (Ae-kyong) -- Evangelist, a Christian church, Hwanghae-
namdo
Yim Chae-hyong -- Elder, a Christian church, Hwanghae-namdo
Kim Hwa-jun (Hwa-chun) -- Missionary, a Christian church, P'yongan-
pukto
Kang Tong-sik -- Missionary, a Christian church, P'yongan-namdo
Kim T'ae-hwal -- Missionary, a Christian church, Chagang-do

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Yi Hwi-jong (Hwi-chong) -- Elder, a Christian church, P'yongyang
Kim Hak-chon -- Elder, a Christian church, Yanggang-do
Kil In-myong -- Elder, a Christian church, Yanggang-do
Yi Ki-ch'o -- Ch'ondogyo member, Hwanghae-namdo
Yi Ch'un-ok -- Ch'ondogyo member P'yongan-namdo
Kim T'ae-gyong (Tae-kyong) -- Ch'ondogyo member, P'yongan-namdo
Yi Tal-hwan -- Ch'ondogyo member, P'yongan-namdo
Yi Hae-ch'ang -- Ch'ondogyo member, P'yongan-pukto
Yu Han-il -- Ch'ondogyo member, P'yongan-pukto
Yang Chae-hak -- Ch'ondogyo member, Chagang-do
Yi Pong-su -- Ch'ondogyo member, Chagang-do
Yi Ch'un-guk (Ch'un-guk) -- Ch'ondogyo member, Hamgyong-namdo
Ch'oe Tok-pok -- Ch'ondogyo member, Hamgyong-namdo
Yu Chae-ok -- Ch'ondogyo member, Hamgyong-namdo
Nam Ki-sok -- Ch'ondogyo member, Hamgyong-pukto
Ma Chong-ch'ol -- Ch'ondogyo member, Hamgyong-pukto
Kim Kwan-hyon -- Ch'ondogyo member, Kangwon-do
Chong Chu-ha -- Ch'ondogyo member, Kangwon-do
Yim Pong-il -- Ch'ondogyo member, Hwanghae-pukto
No Hae-p'al -- Ch'ondogyo member, Hwanghae-pukto
Kim Ch'i-gwan (Ch'i-kwan) -- Ch'ondogyo member, P'yongyang
Yi P'il-kyu -- Ch'ondogyo member, P'yongyang
Chon Ik-yun -- Buddhist monk, Kaesong
Sin Chae-song -- Buddhist monk, Hamgyong-pukto
Kim Kun-nyong (Kum-yong) -- Buddhist monk, P'yongan-namdo
Chang Pom-son -- Buddhist monk, Hamgyong-namdo
Pak T'ae-bong (T'ae-pong) -- Confucianist, P'yongan-pukto
Yi In-hui -- Confucianist, Hwanghae-namdo
Cho T'ae-gum (T'ae-kum) -- Confucianist, Hwanghae-namdo
Yi Ik-kun -- Confucianist, Hamgyong-namdo

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20. Entrepreneurs

Chong Hyong-du (Hyong-tu) and Song Tae-gwan (Tae-Kwan), P'yongyang

21. Merchants

Yom Ch'i-un, Yi Sul-chin, Yi Ch'un-gyong (Ch'un-kyong), Kim Mun-guk (Mun-kuk), Pak Yong-gwon (Yong-kwon), Kwon T'ae-song, Ch'oe Won-ik, Chon Chae-gyun (Chae-kyun), Ch'oe T'ae-guk (T'ae-kuk), Ham Sun-gil (Sun-kil), Son In-ji (In-chi), Ch'oe Kuk-nyong (Kuk-yong), U Sang-ch'ol, Sim T'ae-duk (T'ae-tuk), and Yi Hyon-gun (Hyon-kun)

22. Others

Yi Sung-gi (Sung-ki) -- Academician

Hwang Ch'ol -- Actor

Hwang Ul-su -- Athlete

Cho Yong-hwan -- Chairman, Kaesong Ginseng Cooperative

Kim Yong-han -- Vice-chairman, Kaesong Science Teaching Materials Cooperative

Hwang Yong-ha -- Painter, Kaesong

23. Former South Korean Politicians

Cho So-ang, An Chae-hong, O Ha-yong, Yun Ki-sop, Om Hang-sop, Song Hosong, and Kim Yak-su

24. Former South Korean Assemblymen

No Il-hwan, Kim Pyong-hoe, Hwang Yun-ho, Pak Yun-won, Yi Ku-su, Kang Uk-chung, Ch'oe T'ae-gyu (T'ae-kyu), Kim Ok-chu, Pae Chung-hyok, Ku Tok-hwan, Yi Mun-won, and Sin Song-gyun (Song-kyun).

25. Former South Korean Army Personnel

Kim Op (officer), Pak Ok-kyong (officer), Yo Hwan-du (Hwan-tu) (officer), Kim Yong-dae (Yong-tae) (enlisted man), Yi Yong-sik (laborer, Labor Division), Sin Hyok (enlisted man), Yi Yong-gye (Yong-kye) (enlisted man), Sol Chang-hwan (enlisted man), Kang T'ae-sok (enlisted man), So T'ae-gwan (T'ae-kwan) (enlisted man), Kuk Yong-am (officer), Mun Yang-gon (Yang-kon) (enlisted man), Kim Mong-yong (Mok-yong) (enlisted man), Kim Chong-hyong (officer), Han Sang-ok (officer), Kim Song-gyu (Song-kyu) (officer), An Sin-gun (Sin-kun) (officer), and Yon Ch'on-hup (enlisted man)

26. Former South Korean Civilians

Ha Ch'ung-gwak (Ch'ung-kwak) and Kim Ch'ong-un

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B. Personnel Identified

The following personnel have been identified in P'yongyang publication as indicated:

1. Government

Chang Won-t'ae -- Director, Postal Service and Press Administration Bureau, Ministry of Communications (Minju Choson, 4 Jul 56)

Ch'oe Kwang-yol -- Director, Machine Tractor Management Bureau, Ministry of Agriculture (Minju Choson, 10 Jul 56)

Chon Yong-hwa -- Chairman, Hamhung People's Committee (Minju Choson, 19 Jun 56)

Han Hong-jong (Hong-chong) -- Vice-Minister of Procurement and Food Administration (Minju Choson, 7 Jul 56)

Ho Sok-chin -- Deputy director, Second Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Minju Choson, 4 Jul 56)

Kim Hak-kol -- Chairman, Hamgyong-pukto People's Committee (Minju Choson, 27 Jun 56)

Kim Ho -- Chairman, Hwanghae-pukto Athletic Guidance Committee (Nodong Sinmun, 8 Jun 56)

Kim Tog-yun (Tok-yun) -- Director, Railroad Rehabilitation Supervision Bureau, Ministry of Communications (Minju Choson, 6 Jul 56)

Kim Yong-jin (Yong-chin) -- Chief engineer, Irrigation and Water-Utilization Bureau and Construction Management Bureau, Ministry of Agriculture (Minju Choson, 6 Jul 56)

Paek Ui-jin (Uk-chin) -- Deputy director, Book Management Bureau, Ministry of Culture and Propaganda (Minju Choson, 4 Jul 56)

Pak Pyong-sop -- Vice-Minister of Communications (Minju Choson, 4 Jul 56)

Yi Pong-gye (Pong-kye) -- Counselor, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Nodong Sinmun, 4 Jul 56)

Yi Tog-il (Tok-il) -- Deputy director, Central Statistical Bureau, of [State Planning Commission] (Minju Choson, 22 Jun 56)

2. Political and Social

Ch'oe Tu-ch'an -- Chairman, P'yongyang-namdo Committee, Ch'ondo Sect Ch'ongu Party (Nodong Sinmun, 24 Jun 56)

Han Kum-nin (Kum-in) -- Vice-chairman, Central Committee, Officer Employees Trade Union (Nodong Sinmun, 13 Jul 56)

Han Man-bok (Man-pok) -- Vice-chairman; Kaesong Committee, Korean Democratic Women's League (Nodong Sinmun, 24 Jun 56)

Kim Ch'ang-il -- Vice-chairman, Committee for the Preservation of Relics of Material Culture (Nodong Sinmun, 26 May 56)

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Kim Hae-jin (Hae-chin) -- Vice-chairman, Central Committee, Korean Buddhist League (Nodong Sinmun, 26 May 56)

Ko Sung-yong -- Chairman, Hamhung City Committee, Korean Labor Party (Nodong Sinmun, 27 May 56)

O Ui-hwan -- Vice-chairman, P'yongan-namdo Committee, North Korean Democratic Party (Nodong Sinmun, 24 Jun 56)

Song In-ju (In-chu) -- Chairman, Ongjin-gun (Hwanghae-namdo) Committee, Korean Labor Party (Nodong Sinmun, 13 Jun 56)

Yi Chae-p'il -- Vice-chairman, P'yongyang City Committee, Korean Labor Party (Nodong Sinmun, 8 Jun 56)

Yun Song-bok (Song-pok) -- Vice-chairman, Korean Society for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries (Nodong Sinmun, 14 Jul 56)

3. Education

Ch'oe Sam-yol -- Doctor of Chemistry (Uri Choguk, Jul 56)

Chong Hung-bom (Hung-pom) -- Instructor, Kim Ch'aek Institute of Technology; Master of Engineering (Uri Choguk, Jul 56)

Han Yong-ok -- Instructor, Department of Languages and Literature, Kim Il-song University; wrote master of science thesis, "Study of Ancient Tales of Korea" (Nodong Sinmun, 2 Jun 56)

Kang Hyon-su -- Chief, Chair of Marxism-Leninism, Songdo Political and Economics College (Nodong Sinmun, 17 Jun 56)

Pang Chin-guk (Chin-kuk) -- Instructor, Sinuiju Medical College (Minju Choson, 29 May 56)

Yi Chae-u -- Chief, of Chair of Mining Electrical Machinery, Mine and Geology Department, Kim Ch'aek Institute of Technology (Nodong Sinmun, 2 Jun 56)

Yi Sok-sim -- Instructor, Economics Department, Kim Il-song University; wrote master of science thesis, "Labor Emulation in the Industries of the Republic" (Nodong Sinmun, 2 Jun 56)

4. Industrial

Cho Yong-hwan -- Chairman, Kaesong Ginseng Industry Cooperative (Nodong Sinmun, 24 Jun 56)

Kim Kyong-hui -- Chief, Weaving Shop, Myongbyon Silk Mill (Nodongja, Jul 56)

Kim Yu-p'il -- Manager, Hwanghae Ironworks (Minju Choson, 10 Jul 56)

Kim Yun-jin (Yun-chin) -- Manager, Hwap'yong Mine (Nodong Sinmun, 18 Jun 56)

P'ye T'ae-gun (T'ae-kun) -- Chief, Preparing Shop, Kusong Textile Mill (Sae Sedae, Jul 56)

Son In-jin (In-chin) -- Manager, Mandok Mine (Nodong Sinmun, 31 May 56)

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56) Yo Yong-baek (Yong-paek) -- Manager, Nagyon Mine (Minju Choson, 22 Jun

5. Others

30 May 56) Chang Hak-son -- Physician, Hwanghae-pukto Central Hospital (Nodong Sinmun,

30 May 56) Myong Kwan-uk -- Physician, Hwanghae-pukto Central Hospital (Nodong Sinmun,

Jun 56) Yu Song-ch'ol -- Colonel-General, Korean People's Army (Nodong Sinmun, 23

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